REMARKS

By this Amendment the specification has been amended to better conform with U.S. practice, claims 1-6 have been amended to address the examiner's objections and rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, and new claim 7 has been added (see specification at page 5, lines 1-4). Entry is requested.

The examiner has rejected claims 1, 5 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bastholm, he has rejected claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bastholm et al. in view of Weimer et al., and he has stated that claims 3 and 4 contain allowable subject matter.

The applicant believes that all the amended claims are allowable.

Bastholm et al. disclose a power supply for DC actuator motors for furniture which includes rectification and smoothing means (which, as seen in Fig. 3, acts on the forefront of a sine wave of the AC current).

The drive unit of the present invention includes i) a first control to compensate for loss in the motor, thereby keeping the speed constant for a first period, and ii) a second control for removing ripple in the voltage, thereby keeping the speed of the motor constant for a second period of time.

The time should be seen on the background of the frequency of the voltage. When speaking of a first period, this is several sine waves, whereas a second period of time is a fraction of a sine wave. This is disclosed at the top of page 5, where it is stated that a first period of time is 30msec. to 1 sec. whereas a second period of time is less than 10 msec. viz. the reciprocal of 100 Hz.

When stating that a DC-motor is running at constant speed this is actually an average speed over a time period. Now, stating that the speed is constant over a first period of time actually means that the speed is varying more or less; however, the average speed is constant. Stating that the speed is constant over a second period of time means that the fluctuations of the speed are in fact reduced. Accordingly, the motor is running at a constant speed over a first period of time and within this period of time the motor is running at constant speed within for a second period of time. The result is that the DC motor is running more smoothly.

There are several factors such as friction, heat, load, etc., which result in a DC motor not running at an ideally constant speed. Also, the basic construction of DC motors does not allow the motor to run at an ideally constant speed. A DC motor comprises a stator and a rotor with coils and magnets. When a magnet is displayed 90 degrees to a coil, the force on the rotor is at its minimum, and when moving towards the coil the force increases to a maximum. Accordingly, due to variations of the

magnetic forces when the rotor is rotating, the rotor does not rotate with an ideally constant speed.

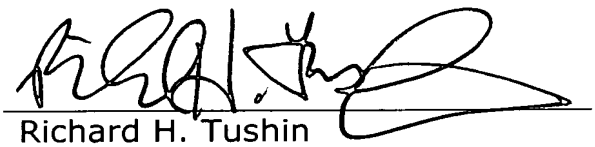
According the present invention discusses the motor speed at that detailed level.

Bastholm et al. do not suggest these features. Nor does Weimer et al.

Favorable reconsideration is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

DYKEMA GOSSETT PLLC

By: 

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